Affairs in Kansa

Affairs in Manna.

THE FRUE STATE MASSACUS.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

Express Page 1 and 1 and 2 a

in these cases.

It is said that the murcesers are fortified on the Marais
des Cygros. In a cave, about twenty-two miles from here,
as d are receiving reinfarcements from Lawrence and elsewhere. The leader of this party aboved the bloody degges, and boasted that it did the bloody deed; his name is
flown, two of whose some are arrected. One of thus,
who highes to be crany, has just left in charge of the draments.

seens.

He is made to accompany them on fost, at a pretty rapid gait of course, as the troops are mounted. His day's march will telp the crasmess, and perhaps could down the fanaticism which has laid five innecest men in their graves, and brought merraine on several families—on a sick wie and a widowed mother. The blood of Atlem Wilkerson a sick wie and a widowed mother. The blood of Atlem Wilkerson aresent for justice—all numnity demands it; and les it be visited on the offenders as soon as possible. The destroyed hotel and presence at Lawrence were natasses, because a means of resisting law, and were abaved as truck, according to law, and this the fanation claim as an excurse for cold blooded slaughter and tooft.

How long will the honest people of the North be deceived?

ved?
[From theget. Louis Democrat, June 3.]
From Mr. George N. Propper, who arrived from Leaven
in the or the stance Emica, which reached our what
sterday, having left Leavenworth on Sinday afternoon
have received very lateful elligence from the disturbe

yesterday, having left Leavenworth on Sinday affermoon, we have received very late fatelligence from the disturbed district in Kensas.

Mr. Propper informs us that the facts in regard to this save, a false and distorted representation of which has family the district of the past week, are precisely as follows:

Somewhere about the 26th of May, ave pro-slavery men assaled one free State man, with the view of hands him for evidence he had given before the Investigating from mittee. They had the rope around the matt's near reacy to swire him up, when some men, presumed to be free State man, secreted near by, fired upon the party, each yielding him one. The five pro-slavery men fell deal agen the spot. The party which fired upon these pro-slavery men are not known. Immediately upon firing they left, and the man around whose nech the rope had been placed, on perceiving the state of the case, released himself and reparted.

After there men had been arrested, of whom Mesers. Parret, sloors, Conway and others were released on furbungh, to make up their minds how soon their business could be wound up, and they might make themselves made up a list of about thirty-five more of the citizens when they desired to leave the country. However, coing law and order men." they had the courtesy to hand the black list to W. H. Howard, the chairman of the favering time from the coders. The Mayor called a public meeting; this, however, broke up in a dispute as some men, and others did not like it.

The investigating Committee adjournel from Leavenment to Westport, on the Sist. They will probably not speed more ban one week in investigating the Kassas difficulties. They will leave as early se the 10th for Washington.

DELITED STATES TROOPS STATIONED AT TOPERA AND

LAWRENCE-WAR-PRO-PLAVERY MEN ORDERED

DRITED STATES TROOPS STATIONED AT TOPERA AND LAWRENCE—WAR.—FRO-SLAVERY MEN ORDERED TO LEAVE, PTO
[[COTTEMPORADES OF the St. Louis Democrat.]

[COTTEMPORADES OF the St. Louis Democrat.]

Forty-five United States Dragoons are encamped in this city, to assist the bogus sheriff in the service of wits and to execute Douglas' threat to "subdue" the people of Kansas. One hundred and sixty troops are sistilored to Lawrence for the same purpose.

Vesterday a man named Duan was shot through the bead by a man with whom a difficulty had occurred on some opersonal master, both pro alavary men.

It is currently reported in this viciety, from good authority, that for several days a party of Ool. Brider's men were encamped near Casyationie, 45 miles south property of the quarters, who at last became earagel, made an attack upon the camp, attled five of their number and drove the remainder into Missouri.

The pro-sisvery men in that vicinity who have identified themselves with the troubles in Kansas have been waited upon by a committee, and ordered to pask up and move into Missouri with their goods and chattels, instanter. The cod mands have been compiled with, and many familias have left. The greatest excitement prevails in that port in of Kansas.

Governor Shannon has ordered a detachment of troops to Osavationie to disperse the people. On the arrival of the dragoons there they found a small camp of the estillers, and informed them of the object of their visit, and commanded them to disperse, in obedience to the commandes Shannon. The settlers quietly dispersed, without any resistance whatever.

If Kansas, by order of the administration, is to become the "Cark and bloody ground," it will soon be found that or party can shoot as well as the other, and the war will become general. Much as the people deplore such a state their rights and to cody ground," it will soon be found that or early can shoot as well as the other, and the war will become general. Much as the people deplore such as the commandes of them of affairs, they

PREE STATE MEN SENT DOWN THE RIVER-JUDGE M

F. CONWAY A PRISONER-A FREE STATE LADY AD' VISED TO LEAVE - GOV. ROBINSON.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 31, 1855. at the repeat on the anternoon of the bein, reacted the city the next day. A company of pro-slavery men had for some days waited upon free State citizens and commanded them to leave kaneas within a specified time, or ruffer the consequences. Mr. Philips, of the New York Pritume, had been threatened, and had been compelled to leave for Lawrence. Soon airs his departure a committee came to the hotel where he had been boarding and inquired for hum. M. J. Parrott, Sao, had also left. M. J. Conway, one of our Supreme Judges, was taken into centedy on the morning of the 28th, by a company of about twenty-free, armed with United States muskets, with fixed bayonets, marched through the stree's to a room near the river and confined through that day and night, a guard stationed over him. On the morning of the 19th he was released, and commanded to leave the Tortitor, Fe remained until evening, when he was again yailed upon by a committee of this self-constituted band of regulators, and conducted down on board of a steamer at the leves, and sent down the river. S. N. Latts, Etg., another of our Judges, was waited upon and advised to leave Kanasa, which he and, footer Riddle, Faq., a free state man, has also left. Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. Miles Moore, Attorney General of this State, has been requested to leave, which he has not yet done. A Mr. Scott, District Attorney—a rabid pre-slavery man—called upon a fine State man, westerday, and said to him, "We have long been friends. I have actining against you personally, but politically me are enemies. There is a wind chaem between us. You must leave this city on the leave Kanasa or our party must. I hant is dedict and I advise you to leave at once, or you will be conducted out at the Territory." A lady of this city has been politely informed that her sentlements are known, and she had better nove away from this vicinity in the city and leave known to be a free State man—is spotted out the State man. I spotted by the regulators, and will receive a notice of a part. Our friends do not manifest sufficient neave for the crisis: "backborn" is readed. Since the destruction of Lawrence, pro slavery man have become more tyransical in their demands, and more had here we not be severe and they not not not be much for whe companies to have been been been with the other and go to a coun

ready I shall leave for Lawrence, the regulators permitting.
Governor Rebinson was taken to Lecompton yesterdey, escorted by twenty United States troops. While a prisoner in this city, Judge Lecompte called upon him and informed him that two indictments had been found against him—one for treason, for commanding the forces assumbled in Lawrence last December to resist the execution of the laws, and the other for presuming to act as flowernor of Kaness Territory.

The Congressional committee are still in session here, and expect to finish up their business to-day, and Moaday they will go to Westport to hold a session there. Your regular correspondent is, I believe, now in Law-

it; if he refused he night have been compelled to have stated the shield the law gives him as the reason of his refusal. The witness, however, must himself be the jurge how far the answer may tend to criminate him. The Court or trionual could not knyw or be competent to decide whether it would or would not, unless the answer, no matter which way, must from the very nature of things be wholly indifferent. All that the Court coad do would be to see that the answer might have that effect; if it might, the privilege cannot be taken from the witness. If the answer under no possible circumstance could have any such tendency, the witness must answer, in the case before me, it is very clear that affirmative answers to the questions propounded might lead to the development of a chain of evidence that might lead to his conviction of an offence within the law, of the ast sgainst bribery. The teasons of his refusal to answer are so palpable upon the face of the questions that the special committee did not (probably for that reason) deem it necessary to ask them to be stated. It aris arged before me, also, that unless such witnesses can be compelled to give evidence, the offence of bribery under the act cannot be reached. That is an argument to be addressed to the law making power. When the Legislature in its wisdom shall relieve such witnesses from all criminal and penal responsibility upon giving the evidence, then, and not till then, can the Courts take from the witness the eafeguards with which the constitution of the State and repeated judicial decisions have exceted around them. On both grounds the objections are well taken, and the order to show cause must be discharged.

Mr. Tastatro and Count Sartiges.

Mr. Tasistro and Count Sartiges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1856.
I have hitherto studiously abstained from noticing the misstatements of newspaper correspondents, while commenting on the circumstances which have severed my connection with the Department of State, because the time has not yet arrived when I may feel at Histry to gratity public curiosity with a fall and unreserved rect-ful of all the facts in my possession. According to the stablished usages of the Deportment, the government offices are only held during the pleasure of the Secretaries by whom the officers are severally appointed; so that it makes very little difference by what process the withdrawal of such officers is effected-whether by reels. nation or removal.

There is, nowever, one serious error in the letter of your Washington correspondent of the 6ts enet, which is important for me to correct, as it is calculated to easi a most urjust redection upon my offi nal conduct. It is a matter of no ordinary pride to me to know that inting he many years I have had the honor of holding the responsible and candidential position in the Department of State, which I have just vacated, no act of mine has ever given cause for censure or reprimand, and I cannot allow whatever little reputation I may have earned by close attention and assimility in the discharge of my official duties, to be tarnished by such misreoresentations as I am now allowing to Your correspondent, after designating me by name, as the person implicated in the matter of the occuplaint lately preferred by the French Minister, rays:

"It will be resollected that he sent his communications to the French Minister in the official envelopes of the Department."

Now, sir, nothing of the kind will or can be recollected, seeing that the original notice of the affair published in the Hamano of the 4th inst, and in several other papers at different points of the Union, distinctly say that it was not I who sent the article complained of to the French Minister. That occurrence was simply the result of an accident, growing out of carecemesses on the part of a totally different person. Whatever the dich est of an accident, growing out of carecemesses on the part of a totally different person. Whatever the dich est of sending the article in question in an official envelope, to Count Sartiges, is one with which I had nothing whatever to do.

Trusting to your impartiality and courtesy for an a most unjust reflection upon my offinal conduct. It is

ever to do.

Trusting to your impartiality and courtesy for an early insertion of this letter, I remain, respectfully, your obecient servant. L. FIZZGERALD TASISTRO.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Whiting.

JUNE 9.—The People, at the relation of M. Speddon and Baker vs. Andrew V. Stout, City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, and the People, at the relation of Thomas K. Downing to. The Same .- The Court granted an alternate

Downing vs. The Same.—The Court granted an alternate mandamus in each of the above cases, returnable on the 10th of June. The motion is to compail the defendant to pay the bills of the plaintiffs for wisk performed for the city act county of New York.

In the matter of the Assessment on Fifty first street.—This was an application on the part of Mr. J. W. Berkman for a certiorari to review the proceedings of the assessor and the Common Council in this matter. The motion was denied on the ground that the affidavit of the complainant cid not set out any judicial act of the assessors or the Corporation upon which a writ could be issued.

states. He was descented as an about the separate by the content with the productive law of the content.

From THE NORDEM—MINICOLLAND FREPARID TO AND THE MORDEM—MINICOLLAND FREE THE MORDEM FREE THE MO cffice of the Firemen's insurance Company, by reason of some sound or gesture on the part of Mr. Parish, which indicated on his part a wish to stop there? A. I can't say that I recollect any such thing distinctly. Q. Have you say recollect any such thing distinctly. Q. Have you say recollect any such thing distinctly. Q. Have you say recollect any such thing distinctly. Q. Have you say recollect into the Firemen's Insurance C. mpany or any other company, office or place? A. It appears to me that I recollect, in consequence of some indication on the part of Mr. or Mrs. Parish, or both, that we stopped at the office on the correct of Hancover street and Wall—I think in the busement story. Q. State your best recollection whether Mr. Parish did not give that indication? A. I think it likely that he did. Q. Whe, if any one, went into the office? A. I think I went into the office. Q. For what purpose? A. I inquired if Mr. Parish had any stock there, and they replied in the affirmative, that he had, I think. Q. State what else occurred? A. I think they said he had stock there, and that there was a dividend due to him; that div dend was paid, I think, at that time, either on my receipt for Mr. Parish, or on Mrs. Parish gave no receipt for himself; I am not qui'e certain what company it was; It was a fire insurance company; I dan't remember the amount of the stock; I don't remember whether there were two dividends due or not; if I had ever known before that Mr. Parish held stock there. I had not recollected it at tax time. Q. When Mr. and Mrs. Parish they happened, but not frequently.

Q. Who usually did leave the office and go to their carriage? A. Either Mr. Folsom or myself, Q. Whe it is anything was to have been done with the will if Mr. Parish did not desire it? A. I really don't know anything about that. Q. Can you give the words you used when you asked Mr. Parish if he wished the will if Mr. Parish did not desire it? A. I really don't know anything about that. Q. Can you give the words you contend it as much as l

Q. What, if anything, was to have been done with the will if Mr. Parish did not desire it? A. I really don't know anything about that. Q. Can you give the words you used when you asked Mr. Parish if he wished the will? A. I asked him if he wanted the will directly; I condensed it as much as I could. Q. Did he make any motion or gesture in answer to that question? it so, what was the A. When the question was first but, as stated, he made the usual negative size, as I stought. Q. When the question was repeated to him what motion or gesture sid he make? A. I think it was repeated to him at the suggestion of Mr. Detafield or Mrs. Parish, and then be rade in tensal adiffrantive sign.

After some further testimony from Mr. Kernochan, the conjectant called

George W. Folsom, who, being sworn, said:—I reside in the city of Brooklyn; and 46 years of age, and my occupation has been that of a bookkeeper in former years: I am at present the agent and attorney of John R. Marshall & Co., of New York and New Orleans, in the dry goods business; I knew Parish, decoased; I first because acquainted with him in November, 1824; I was then first employed as a clerk in that house not ver two months; I subsequently went with William A. Beenher & Oc., subsequently married to him I would giedly be so, making no mention of pay; I did attend to his books granuitously; I subsequently off some little business on my own account, and at the same time attended to the books of Henry Parish, and remained in that office any which were I also went; some eight years ago I took the agency here of the house of John R. Marshall & Oc. at New Orleans; my raisry is 35,100 a year; Mr. Kemochen, Mr. Daniel Parish and Mr. Gen year; Mr. Kemochen, Mr. Daniel Parish and Mr. Gen year; Mr. Kemochen, Mr. Daniel Parish and Mr. Gen year; Mr. Kemochen, Mr. Daniel Parish and Mr. Gen year and the parish pare and when, becom

e'clock." and gave me to understand that such were his general habits, or was the course he pusyand almost every night; I would explain here, if permitted to do so, the cause of this conversation; his so frequently staying in the office so late when there was apparently nothing to attract his there, made me to he that his love of home was much less than mine, as my first fesire always was, so soon as I could leave the store, to go home; and the liberty I had always taken and been allowed to take, upon all such confidential matters with him. Q. What was the degrees of his ju'guent and strength of mind? A. Much above the creinary, Q. Did you, and how frequently, see him and his brother Daniel it gether? A. I have always seen them together, that is, every day when they vicited the office, which they did almost every day. Q. What were the relations existing between them? A Parfectly an icashe; they conversed together upon business matters usually. Q. Did you ever learn from Mr. Henry Parish anything about the contents or provisions of his will? A. I never did. Q. Rid you, and how early, from any observation of your own, know that he had made a will? A. I has precise date I do not remember, but it was soon after the will was made. Q. Where, or in what closet cheet or trunk, or other thing, did Mr. Parish keep his important papers? A. I as in trunk or box, marked "Henry Parish," and the box was kept in the Phenrix Bank when not wanted for business purposes. Q. Had you access to that box and if so, how, in what way and fer what purpose? A. I had access to it at all times when any document was required in which I had to act; I would go to the bank, as the porter, for it, and open it and take out the document wanted; the heay was kept in a drawer in the office, twhich I had access; this course was known to Mr. Parish outred in which I had to act; I would go to the bank, a
the porter, for it, and open it and take out the documen
wanted; the key was kept in a drawer in the office, t
which I had access; this course was known to Mr. Partia
always, and permitted by him; this habit of mine o
going to the bank without his special request was must
more or smoon in later years than in the beginning of our
acquaintarce or connection. Q. Do you know ware he
hapi his will—state it? A. Yee, sir; he kept it in that it
boz. Q. Was it open or in an envelope and scated? A
It was in an envelope, sealed and supersoriesd 'The will
of Henry Parfah." (Mr. O'Coor now proceeds to inquic
concerning the stated, and the period subsequent to it.
Q. When and where was Mr. Parish attacked in the sum
mer of 1849' A. He was attacked on the 1940 day o
July, 1849, about 10 or 11 A. M., at the office of Prime
Ward & King; this is from bearsay. Q. Had you see:
him that day before the attack? A. I saw him that morning did you see him at all? A. I saw him
about five weeks after, on the 28th of Angust, at hi
house on Union squase; I heard of the attack soon
iter the hour I have samed as the time of the coourence
Q. Please to state in the order in which they occurrence
Q. Please to state in the order in which they occurrence
Q. Please to state in the order in which they occurrence
Q. Please to state in the order in which they occurrence
Q. Please to state in the order in which they occurred
as far as you can remember. all the facts in relation to
any removal of the box, or of the will, and your trans
actions with any person or persons or these subjected? A
Between the 19th and 20th of August, 1849, etime Heary
or William Delsfield loft word at our cfine, No. 162 Pear
street, that he winched to see me at his office; it went there
as whim, and he told me that Mrs. Parish winhed me is
send up Mr. Parish's trunk to the house, and there sent word:
it he could have the trunk, or words to that effect; are
answer came had a subject to the fine of the remain of the could

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Blake is to make his second appearance this evering in another of his favorite characters, that of Sir Anthony Absolute, in the popular comedy called "The Rivals." The cast, which embraces the names of Mesdames Ponisi, Blake, Buckland and Seymorr, Miss J. Mancers, Mestre, Chapman, Whiting and Caroll, is one of the best that has been given at this house for so we mouths. The amusements are to conclude with the espital farce entitled "Don't Judge by Appearances."

NERO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels are to repeat their new

Nielo's Garden .- The Ravels are to repeat their new pantomime, denominated "Pongo, the Intelligent Apa," this evening. M. Marzetti, who enacts the ape, has no superior in the delineation of such extremely difficult characters. Mile. Robert, M. Brillant and other distinguished members of the balls corps, together with Francois Ravel, also perform in the brilliant ballst styled "Les Willis, or the Night Dancers." By way of adding varietyfic the entertainments, the unrivalled Hengler will go through his wonderful feats on the tight rops.

variety to the entertainments, the unrivalled Hengler will go through his wonderful feats on the tight rops.

Bowent Theature.—Miss Susan Bonia and Mr. G. J. Arnoldare to enact the hero and heroine in the great play of "Camille" for the second time, this evening. These artists are energetically supported by sir, and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Meedames Prior and Breisford, Messrs. Lingham, McWillams, &c. The drams will be followed by the excellent farce entitled "Lend Ms Five Shillings," in which Meedames Breisford and Griffiths and Messrs. Griffiths, Keene and Dann provoke a great deal of merriment.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This is to be the last night but one of the season. O'Keete's famous comedy called "Wild Oats" is to be performed by a case comprising the mames of Messrs. Letter. Brongham, Usiland, Norton and Slewart. Meedames Hosy, Stephins and Sylvester. The capital farce of 'Kill or Cure' follows, with Mr. and Mrs. Walcot in the principal characters. Buth these pleess were received with enthusiestic demonstrations on their first representation together last Saturday. The reason closes to morrow with Mr. Letter's benefit, when Mr. Wallack appears.

LAURA KREEN'S VARUSTIES.—The intensely interseting and very anocessful drama entitled the "Marble Heart' is to be performed to night for the last time this season. Mirs Keene sustains her great original character of Marrod, and others. The peason farce of the "Martid Rake" is also to be rendered by a good cast. Another new and exciting drama, called "Clariesa Harlows," is announced as in active preparation. A rumor having been circulated to the effect that the Varieties would pass into other hands on the last of September, Miss Reeperis having been circulated to the site of the "Martid Rake" in also to be rendered by a good cast. Another new and exciting drama, called "Clariesa Harlows," is announced as in active preparation. A rumor having been circulated to the effect that the varieties would pass into other hands on the last of September, Miss Reeperis h

been circulated to the effect that the Varietics would pass into other hands on the lat of September, Miss Keene has deemed it proper to issue the annexed cardination of the late of late of the late of late of the late of Buckley's Hall.—It is reported that the disramas of "Bunker Hill" and "Fairy Land" are to be within we after this week. Prior to closing it would be well for schools to make arrangements for afternoon exhibitions. DESERBORN GALLERY - All who can appreciate elegant paintings and beautiful statuary should pay a vises to thir gallery.

Supreme Court-Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

DAMAGES AGAINST A BAILBOAD COMPANY. JUNE 9 .- Isaac Blauvelt vs. the New Jersey Railroad ompany .- This action was commenced some days since

it was to recover damages for personal injury sustained by the plaintiff, who was severely crushed between the company's heat and the bridge, when crossing to Jersey in Getcher, 1850. The plaintiff contended that the usual lights were not displayed at the ferry, and produced evidence to prove that he had been permanently injured and will be a cripple for life. The jury brought in a verdict for \$3,000 changes. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKED.

MORDAY, June 9-6 P. M. The eteck market opened active and buoyant this moraley, and the improvement continued to the close. There were large operations in all the leading railroad stocks, and buyers were quite plenty. At the first board Virginia 6's advanced ¼ per cent; Erie, ¼; Reading, ¼. New York Central, Mishigan Southern, and Mishigan Central fell off ¼ per cent each. Erie opened at 66%, and closed at 56% per cent. After the adjournment of the board sales were freely made at 57 per cent.

After the adjournment of the board, the following

Private bankers are running about the street, begging the brokers to take money, and the next move must be an important reduction in the rate of interest. Par-ties in whose hands money is accumulating, must, in the absence of a Cemand for it, enter into stock speculations to give it employment, and this influence on the market will be sufficient to bring about better prices. The favorable condition of our foreign export trade guaran-

tees a very limited shipment of specie. The value of merchandise exported from this por: last week was greater than has been known for years before in the greater than has been known for years before in the same time, and we are likely to have a full supply of exchange at low prices. All our anticipations regarding the future are in a fair way of being realized at an early day. The only pressure now on the stock market is the probability of unfavorable political intelligence from England, and it appears to us that the worst has already been discounted. The chances are decidedly in favor of better news than anticipated. Now that the act of dismissal has actually the committed the control of the statement of the st been committed, the government and people of Great Britain may be wise enough to say very little about it, and let the matter go by default. Under existing circumstances, with such a plethora of money, it is a good speculation to take the chances. Under the worst phase, stocks cannot fall much, so long as it continues so easy to carry them; and in the event of the dismissal of Cramp

matter, stocks will rise five per cent in almost as many

ten being considered on the other side merely a personal

12 o'clock, M. Ten per cent will be required to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, and the residue to the undersigned on delivery of the bill of sale, within three days thereafter. It is to be understood that we propose to sell (as above) all such right and title as we have as such trustees, in said ships, and the tackle and apparei thereof, and all such right and title as said Accessory Transit Company have conveyed to us is the same. The bills of sale will contain a covenant sgainst our own acts, but no general warranty as to the acts of others. Dated New York, June 5th, A. D. 1856.

CHARLES MORGAN, Trustees.

The following scale layers were this day elected directors.

The following gentlemen were this day elected directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the ensuing year :-

Samuel Sloan, Brooklyn; Elwin D. Morgan, John Davil Wolfe, Edward Jones, New York; William Kelly, Rhine beck; Meses H. Grinnell, New York; D. Thomas Vait Troy; Wm. H. Hays, M. L. Sykes, Jr., New York; Dear Richmend, Buffalo; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; Robert P. Getty, Yonkers; E. M. Gilbert, Utica. Samuel Sloan was re-elected President, and Mr. L.

Saken Jr. Vice-President. Sykes, Jr., Vice-Fresident.

The grees exprires of the Galena and Chicago Rail
read Company during the mouth of May, 1866 amount66 to \$228,797 56
Same month last year 214,106 26

he election for directors, held at Chicago on the 4th last , there was no change from the board of last year The annual report will soon be published.

The Cleveland and Toledo, Mad River and Lake Erie,

ard Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads have entered into an alliance, and now form a distinct and inde-pendent sine from Cleveland to Cincinnati. Heretofore they have been dependent upon a competing line for their Cleveland connection. This arrangement must add greatly to the business of the above roads. These companies have also reduced their rates on passengers and freights, an arrangement which cannot but be satisfactory to the busicess community. The fare is reduced to \$16, and freghts are about 30 per cent lower than the

The gross receipts of the La Crosse and Milwankie Railroad Company, in each of the first five months of the pre-sent year, were as follows:--

for the fact that the Fon du Lac road has been changing its gauge, by reason of which it has been unable to br

any freight to Crosse and Milwaukie. A letter from Milwaukie. from Milwauk

We have met with an unexpected drawback in the fact that be Fondu-Lac Company have been changing their gauge, so that they have not run a freight train over their road since the lat of May, and only one passenger train a day, and passengers had to change cars whenever they came up where the men were at work changing the gauge. But all is over now, and passenger and freight trains will again run regularly after to-morrow (20th of May.)

The above earnings are on less than sixty miles o' road, and are the result of a local business alone. I will be seen that there has been a handsome increase in each month on the previous one. We doubt if any railread in the country, of the same length, has ever yielded such large local receipts. We are informed that Messrs. Chamberlain & Alden are pushing on this road towards Portage City with great vigor. No time should be, and, we feel confident, will not be, lest in reaching that import. ant point, for it is the depot of an immense wheat growing region, and present appearances indicate a very heavy crop. Of the May receipts, \$24,014 77 was from freight.

S17, 243 26 from passengers; and \$217 87 from mall.

An important legal decision was made in the Erie county, Ohlo, Common Pleas, before Judge Fitch, at its late term. It was in the case of Henry Grinnelland others, trustees of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Rail-Pirst, That a railroad company, authorized to borrow money for the construction of its road, has, as an in-

eident to that power, and without an express grant the charter, the power to secure such loan by a more

deem to that power, and whacut an express grant I fis charter, the power to secure such loan by a more state.

Second, That a mortgage also of the tranchises of the campany, and upon a sale of the road under the mort gage the franchise will pass to the purchasers.

Third, That where two or more railroad companies be come united and onsolidated into one companies happior to the consolidation, given mortgages on their respective roads, the rights and liens of the respective mort gages must be respected and preserved, due regard being had to the consolidation.

Fourth, That after such consolidation no one of the mortgages upon the original lone, but all such original mortgages must be enferced by a sale of the consolidation in the distribution of the proceeds of the whole wpon the report of a master, so as to give each mortgage so must of the proceeds as may be estimated to arise from the part overed by its lien.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily move ment in the leading departments of the banks of this city for the week preceding Saturday morning, June 7 1856:—

New York City Rayes.

Loome. Specie. Oirc'n. Deposits.

| New York | Sa, 670,063 | Abr. | Abr Totals.... \$103,474,921 16,166,180 8,480,252 90,609,243

leading departments of the banks of this city for several

to being considered on the other side merely a personal matter, stocks will rise five per cent in almost as many days.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—
Paid on Treasury secount.

17:644 59
Balance on Treasury secount.

17:644 59
Paid on Assay offile.

13:880 67
Paid on disbursing checks.

55:417 64
The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 6th Instant, were as follows:—
For the referry of the first of the board of the second of the Instant, were as follows:—
For the Interior Department.

55:541 764
The warrants entered at deep second of the Assay offile.

For the resury Department.

55:541 764
The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, 63:741 85
For the Interior Department.

55:541 764
Sport by Treasury Department.

55:541 764
The resury Department.

55:541 764
The warrants received and entered 2:10:00
On account of the Navy.

55:542 76:00, 273, 723 282, 378 7, 382 287, 280
On account of the Navy.

55:75:55 95:55 100, 273, 723 282, 378 7, 382 277, 382 282, 382 28 April 5, 26. 106,062 018 13,381,464 8,247,496 91,006,406 April 12, 26. 107,840,486 12,626,994 8,281,525 91,081,975 April 19,266,106,766 086 12,086,133 8,221,518 90,675,787 April 26,256, 105,528,894 13,102,887, 8,246,120 88,697,286 May 3, 36, 105,326,962 12,860,227 8,715,163 92,816,062 May 10,266, 103,803,793 13,317,385 8,662,486 80,476,282 May 17,266, 103,002,320 12,796,641 8,488,152 88 720,416 May 24,256, 102,207,767 18,860,333 8,335,097 87 094 396 May 31,266,102,481,275 14,021,289 8,269,151 86,775,313 June 7,256,103,474,921 16,166,180 8,430,282 90,609,282

The last returns, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit the following changes:—

an expansion in the same length of time. It is irre-sistible. The banks find it impossible to avoid a rapid inflation. The accumulation of specie and deposits is so great, and is going on in such a volume, that a corres pending increase in discounts must follow. The supply of meney pressing on the market is immense. It is a long time since such a plethora was realized.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for May show a gain of over \$10,000 on the same month of last year. On the New York Central the earnings ar

unofficially reported at about \$700,000, and on the Illinois Central at about \$216,000.

The annual meeting of the Oswego and Syraense Rail road was held at Oswego on the 2d inst., when the fo lowing named gentlemen were elected directors: -F. T Carrington, Jeel Turrell, Sylvester Doolittle, J. B. Pen field, and Luther Wright, of Oswego; Aden Monroe, E. D. Wick, Thes. J. Davis and Austin Myers, of Syraouse Rufus H. King and Menry H. Martin, of A'bany; an-Harvey Locmis, of New York. At a meeting of th directors, held the same day, F. T. Carrington, Esq., was sledted President, and it was resolved to declare a divi dend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August.

olders of the Camden and Pemberton Ball read Company met at Camden, on Monday, and elester abert F. Stechton, John L. McKnight, Edwin A. Ste vens, George F. Fort, Job H. Gaskill, John S. Irick Samuel Stockton, Wm. Braidock, Jr., and Robert Stockton, Jr., directors. It was reported that \$75,00 would be necessary to purchase the right of way as f. as Freehold, and that conditional contracts had bee

made with most of the property owners.

The following extracts from the last report of the Carton Company, of Baltimore, show that the management have made rapid progress in the development of the

have made rapid progress in the development of the company's resources:—

It is now made reasonably certain that so much of trailroad as will be necessary to connect Canton with to coal regions of Lykens Valley and Mahonoy will be opene for business during the coming fall, and it is contracted to be done at as early a day as the first of nexperiment.

Very material and important aid necessary to accomplish this object has been supplied by the Trevorton Coard Railroad Company, who have made with the Northern Central Railroad Company a contract for the transportation of their coal from Treverton to Canton for a priod of ten years, beginning immediately upon the readness of the railway company to run their trains over the road.

ness of the railway company to rnn their trains over the road.

The quantity of ooal which it is agreed shall be for nished by this company for the first year, is stated, three bundred thousand tons. But the quantity which they are reacy and willing to furnish will be limited on by the capacity of the railroad and the extent of it maket at Carton.

The Treveston Company are the owners of a movaluable coal property in the Mahonoy region, with it provements in their extent and cost unequalied by at the United States; they possess six thousand agres land; they have eleven breaks of their misses opened at heirg worked; they have a railroad fifteen miles is lengt connecting them with the Sasquehannah river and it Northern Central Railroad, and have at their misses or reakers and machinery of the most substantial and pefect description, at this time ready and adequate to a preparation for market of fifteen hundred bons of coper day.

preparation for market or litteen mandates of the per day.

The character of the gentlemen in New York who we the projectors, and who are the able supporters of it enterprise, is a sufficient surety for its results. It familiarity with all the facts upon which the coal tratt Canton depends; their superior knowledge tone at their own resources and ability, the progress of the ...